

COUNTRY RumaniaREPORT NO.                     

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TOPIC General Military InformationEVALUATION see belowPLACE OBTAINED                     

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DATE OF CONTENT prior to December 1951DATE OBTAINED                      DATE PREPARED 22 December 1952REFERENCES                     PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)                     REMARKS                     **REFERENCE COPY****DO NOT CIRCULATE**

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1. Prior to December 1951, a barracks installation which was generally referred to by the population as Jaeger Kaserne, southwest of Petresti (R 26/3 71) and about 2 km from the only road-bridge in the locality crossing the Sebesul stream, was occupied by Rumanian troops. A road leading westward to vineyards and woods crossed the barracks area. The area was linked with Petresti by an asphalted approach road. The quarters were on the south side of the road crossing the barracks installation, and five to 6 brick buildings with flat roofs were opposite the barracks on the north side of the road. Source saw soldiers, and women and children in these buildings and concluded that they were billets for officers and noncommissioned officers and their dependents. The barracks area included a barracks building with wing on each sides and a flat roof and some nearby buildings. Soldiers wearing olive drab uniforms, berets, long trousers and laced boots were quartered in the barracks installation. Source repeatedly saw four units of about company strength each marching between the barracks installation and Petresti. Vehicles drawn by small horses regularly went to Sebes (R 26/3 82) for supplies. Source saw no motor vehicles there. A special hall in Petresti was at the disposal of the troops for entertainment purposes. Source determined that the bulk of the soldiers spoke Hungarian and that almost all of them came from near the Hungarian border. Source observed that the units had only small arms when leaving the barracks installation or when training in the meadow-land north of the installation. Every summer, the units were absent from Petresti for some weeks. 1

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25X1 [ ] 2. The entrances of ammunition tunnels could be seen from Petresti or from the Petresti-Sebes road on the slope of a wooded hill. A permanent non-surfaced road led from the roadbridge to the east which crossed the Sebesul stream to the ammunition tunnels. The tunnels were linked with Petresti by a single-track railroad. This installation was on old ammunition dump of the Rumanian Army where prior to about 1949 old ammunition of different types was stored. In 1949 and 1950, the tunnels were evacuated and a part of the old ammunition was blown up, whereas another part was shipped away by train after the bursting charges had been removed. Residents of the surroundings assisted in the work. Prior to the spring of 1951, the ammunition tunnels were renovated.

25X1 [ ] were employed in erecting the stands in the interior of the tunnels. [ ] 11 parallel tunnels were built in the wooded slope. The entrances of the tunnels, which were semicircles of masonry were visible from a distance. The length of the individual tunnels was unknown. However, according to workmen, they were rather long and large quantities of ammunition could be stored. The whole installation was fenced in by barbed wire including in part of the wooded area to the west and was guarded by guard details from the Jaeger Kaserne. Numerous small guard-houses were arranged along the barbed wire fence. All these posts were not occupied during the day. According to statements of workmen, the refilling of the dump started in the spring of 1951. The ammunition arrived on trains of 8 to 10 boxcars each. [ ] incoming shipments prior to December 1951, but did not know whether ammunition was also shipped out by rail. [ ] all types of ammunition were stored. 2

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25X1 [ ] 3. Source repeatedly saw Rumanian artillery units on the road from Sebes to Petresti and from Sebes northward. The guns were drawn by 4 or 6 horses harnessed to limbers. Source saw individual mounted men with the columns, but no motor vehicles. The soldiers wore olive-drab uniforms with field caps. Source did not know where these artillery units were stationed.

25X1 [ ] 4. In June and July 1951, a barracks installation at the eastern edge of Sebes on both sides of the road to Dacia Romana (R 36/Q 82) was occupied by Rumanian troops. The larger part of the installation was on the southern side of the road. The soldiers wore olive drab uniforms, field caps or service caps, boots and occasionally carried rucksacks when training or on marches. Source saw only rifles and cartridge boxes, [ ] horse-drawn olive drab vehicles near the barracks installation, but no motor vehicles. 3

25X1 [ ] 5. Prior to early December 1951, a Rumanian recruiting office was located in a confiscated private house on Piata Lenin, the former market square in Sighisoara (R 36/R 74). Rumanian mountain infantrymen were quartered in private houses prior to the end of the summer of 1948 or 1949. [ ] the soldiers belonged to the 23th Mountain Inf Bn which was later on transferred to the area of Floesti (R 33/h4/G 69). 4

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25X1 [ ] 6. In the summer of 1951, a soldier of German descent who belonged to the 1931 class was on furlough in Sighisoara. He had been inducted in Jassy in the spring of 1951 and served with a military band of a Rumanian regiment in Iasi. He wore Rumanian Army uniform with green service color. [ ] who was of German descent and who had been registered for the draft in December 1951 or January 1952, wrote in a letter in early January 1952 that he was waiting for his induction.

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7. Prior to December 1951, there were no barracks installations in Blaj (R 36/R 04). [ ] a detachment of about 50 to 100 men wearing olive drab uniforms, field caps and leg wrappings. [ ] very little activity at the guarded installations of the airfield.
8. [ ] when traveling by train from Fagaras (R 35/R 30) to Sibiu (R 35/R 20), [ ] workers who boarded the train in Forulacu de Jos (R 35/R 49). [ ] that they worked near Ucea (R 35/R 69) where the Germans had started building an ammunition factory in the wooded mountain area, and that numerous new block houses with central heating and bath rooms were under construction there for engineers and workers.
9. [ ] when traveling by train between Copsa Mica (R 36/R 33) and Medias (R 36/R 43), [ ] the area of the ammunition installation near Copsa Mica. The installation on the north side of the railroad line, between the railroad line and the Tarnava Mare River and between the Copsa Mica and the Frostea Mare (R 36/R 33) stations had a spur track. The installation consisted of corrugated sheet-iron sheds with glass roofs. The terrain was flat and uncovered and could easily be observed. Some sentries were seen at the sheds, but the installation appeared to be quiet. [ ] the installation had looked the same [ ] it had never been reopened since the Germans closed it. 5
1. [ ] Comment. The designation Jaeger Kaserne and the berets seen indicate that the unit is a mountain infantry unit, probably of battalion strength.
2. [ ] Comment. The installation is an old ammunition dump which has been used for military purposes since 1945. The reported evacuation of the dump may have been occasioned by the adoption of Soviet caliber ammunition by the Rumanian army.
3. [ ] Comment. This installation is the former Hussars' Barracks.
4. [ ] Comment. According to an unconfirmed information, this battalion was stationed in Stalin in January 1950.
5. [ ] Comment. This installation is known. Further information is required to determine whether it is an ammunition producing factory or an ammunition depot.

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